



## BOSSES EXPOSE CONDITIONS IN TELERADIO CORPORATION

They Consider Workers Too Low to Get Decent Toilets and Sanitary Conditions.

(By a Young Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK CITY.—The young workers of the Teleradio Engineering Corporation were mystified one morning by a leaflet which appeared seemingly from nowhere. But the no one knew where it came from, everybody agreed what it said was very true. It pointed out that the workers were getting low wages, averaging \$15 a week; working long hours, with a vicious speed-up system including piece work and a mythical bonus. It also called attention to the unsanitary conditions in the shop, and the general disregard for the workers which the bosses showed.

### IMMENSE PROFITS IN RADIO INDUSTRY AND INTENSE EXPLOITATION OF YOUTH

By R. M. SENDER.

NEW YORK CITY.—Since the beginning of the radio industry little or no attempt has been made to organize the radio workers. The industry has grown immensely and huge profits favored the bosses, but miserable working conditions and low wages is the lot of the radio workers.

In 1922, the first year in which the radio industry assumed size and shape over \$45,000,000 worth of radio wares was produced. The year 1925 is the only year in which the radio industry was separately included in the census of manufacturers but several times the above value is a safe estimate for the two following years, 1924 and 1925. Altho vacillating at present it will undoubtedly expand considerably more this year.

To-day there are hundreds of thousands of workers employed in this ever growing industry, about 70% being youth and child workers. The production of sets and parts is clearly systematized and young boys and girls between the ages 14 and 21 years are working from 44 to 48 hours a week. Their average pay averages about \$16. Due to the seasonal character of the market many workers are affected in spring by lay-offs and reductions in wages.

When looking for work the radio worker in many cases is forced to pay outrageous fees to so-called Labor Agencies to get the job and then stands the chance of being fired for little or no reason at all after the time of one week has elapsed. Many factories are poorly lighted, unsanitary, old and unsafe. These many intolerable conditions are a constant hazard to the workers and have caused many injuries.

Against the bosses and the intolerable conditions all radio workers, young and old, in all branches of the industry, must organize and fight for better conditions, protection, higher wages and shorter hours. Only in this way can the radio worker save himself from becoming the lowest paid wage slave.

### Come Ahead Into the Young Workers League



### EDISON ELECTRIC CO. FIRES YOUNG WORKER WHO REFUSED TO TURN SCAB ON STRIKERS

(By a Young Worker Correspondent)

CHICAGO, Ill.—One day fore-ed by circumstances usual with any worker, I applied for a position at the Edison Electric Appliance Co. In order to convince him that I was a good slave and in order to get a job which they had vacant, I told them of the many years of experience that I had in many kinds of work. In reality I never knew a thing about the work. But this was the only way to secure a job in the scabby slave pen and be lied to their nerve racking machines.

After having shaved there for a few months, I had worked in almost every one of their departments. My reward was 40 cents an hour which is all they pay. In the assembling departments, married men with families, also receive 40 cents an hour.

One morning while working in the machine shop department, Mr. Lloyd, one of our ambitious "flunkies" who hires and fires workers whenever he feels like it, came up to me and told me that there was no strike, not have been able to convert fellow worker.

I knew that a strike was taking place at the Edison's factory branch situated at 19th and 52nd. I then told him that I refuse to go to this place because a strike was in progress there. He called me into his office and

told me that he had work for me in another building. He called me into the office where he gave me directions. Then he took me into another building adjoining the factory and showed me a stock room filled with old books, invoices and number of different kinds of recording books. After having removed these books from the stockroom to the outside gate, having been watched like a prisoner for every step I made, Mr. Lloyd gave me instructions to load these books on a truck which would arrive. After they were on the truck I was to take them over to one of the branch offices, file them away, and stay there for awhile.

**Know About the Strike.**  
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## Life of Young Workers

### YOUTH ON ALL COMMITTEES AND PICKET LINES OF NEW YORK FURRERS' STRIKE

By H. SOVIETSKY

Local No. 10, Furriers' Union.

NEW YORK CITY.—During the old administration of the Furriers' Union, where graft and corruption were rampant, and where the ranks of the rank and file were treated as dumb-bells who should know less and give more, the young apprentice was looked upon as a "disease" hard to get rid of. He was looked upon as one bad for the trade; as one who would stab against his fellow workers in time of a strike. And special difficulties were actually raised in order to make it hard for him to join the union, such as special grants in order to drive the young worker away from the trade.

As a result many young workers were forced against their will to be scabs and work in non-union shops.

It is unnecessary to state that the workers in the trade, and especially the young workers, were never told of the importance of being organized. But one form of education was always free, namely, beatings for not obeying the machine.

Since the new administration, since the lefts have taken power the young worker feels himself to be a free man. The union is not anymore a talking station where you merely pay and pay, but also the place where the workers congregate, freely express their opinions, discuss the problems of their trade, etc.

Much is being done in the form of open forums to educate the workers which are held

every day in the office of the union. What a contrast to our former experience when the union office was used as a card gambling joint.

In particular is the change felt by the young worker, the staunchest upholder of the present administration; the left administration knows full well that it is the young element that feels the responsibility of the union most.

The older element does not possess as much energy to carry on the class struggle as the young worker and it is for that reason that the Left Administration is making every attempt to educate the young worker and to draw him into the activity of the union. We can say with certainty that the work

has been crowned with success. It is the young worker who is most active in the work of the union; whatever is necessary, pull out a shop, picket, come to meetings, the young worker is "Johnny-on-the-spot!"

Now that we are striking the young workers are represented in all committees, and on the picket lines. The young worker will not stab on the job. The furriers' union has educated the better, the more energetic elements of the labor movement, the young furrier worker, who will help the present administration to lead our greatest struggle to a successful victory.

**Furrier Workers!** Let us fight energetically for our just demands. The young furrier worker will fight shoulder to shoulder with you.



### UNIONIZATION OF BUILDING TRADES YOUNG WORKERS NEEDED

Against Boss-Controlled Apprentice Schools and for Lower Initiation Fees in the Union.—100% Unionization of Youth.

By D. RAPPAPORT, Young Painter.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Although the building trade workers are organized, there is no organization to take care of the young workers who are entering the building industry to learn the trade. I am a young painter, and I wish to describe the difficulties that every young worker undergoes, while learning the trade.

When you start to work you get two and a half dollars a day, doing all kinds of hard work on the job. The young painter's helper must remain two months

on the same job before he gets a brush in his hands to paint. All day long he must sandpaper the woodwork and doors, and because he is not accustomed to it, his fingers get scratched until they bleed. He must also scrape the plaster off the window, and the dust gets into his throat, eyes, lungs, so that he can hardly breathe. Although he gets very little pay the boss wants him to do the same work as a regular man. So the young worker sweats and rushes all day long, and in the evening he can hardly move his body.

The boss takes advantage of the apprentices, and wants them to come an hour earlier, and prepare everything for the regular hand. In the afternoon, he must remain after quitting hours, and wash the brushes, and clean the shop. If the apprentice protests, he gets fired, and that means weeks, and often months of unemployment. The boss does

not give the young painter's helper a chance to learn the trade, but uses him for all the hard, dirty work, such as sandpapering, plaster scraping, floor sweeping, etc. An apprentice may remain in the trade for a long time, and never learn to become a painter.

What about the union? The union does not take a great interest in the young painters; no special efforts are made to organize and regulate them thru the union. The initiation fee is the same for the young worker as for the adult, although the young workers earn far less than the regular painter. The union should take over all the apprentice schools, and should line up a program of demands for the young apprentices in the building industry. The apprentices should demand that the union immediately starts a campaign to unionize the non-union apprentices, and thus improve their conditions.

**To the Factories with Young Workers League**

but just a little trouble between a few men and that the majority of them were working. He also mentioned that there would be a few men walking around outside the factory and that they would try to tell me not to go in but that they would not hurt me. Because, said he, we can easily place an injunction against them and have them all put off the streets. I then told him that the reason why I would not go in, because most of my friends were outside of that factory picketing. I felt like telling him that: "I will not stab on my brothers and take bread from their mouths," but I would

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not go in, because most of my friends were outside of that factory picketing. I felt like telling him that: "I will not stab on my brothers and take bread from their mouths," but I would

### I GOT THE AIR AND SUNSHINE; BUT NO WAGES

By LOUISE LIBORT, Unemployed Young Worker.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—This town is one of the beauty spots of the United States, with hills and mountains of an imposing height. But when it comes to finding a job, there are more workers piled up in front of the employment offices than the mountains are big.

Of course, it is to the interest of the Chamber of Commerce of L. A. as representatives of the capitalist system, to drive more and more workers into slavery for them, and help them build up the town with all the luxuries that are necessary for the capitalist class. And of course, the more workers there are, the lower are wages.

I have stood in line for hours, with hundreds of others, where only one was necessary for the job, and the "lucky" one was compelled to go work on the company's conditions, which means a non-living wage. The youth, especially, are exploited in this manner. This is because they are unorganized, and the employers use this condition to their own advantage.

Unfortunately, I was the "lucky" one. I found a job. After being idle for months, I was compelled to accept a position at a hunger wage. But after the cravings of my stomach had been satisfied, my class-consciousness protested against such slavery, and I "brought" the boss for a raise. He raised me clear out the front door in about some "California Special" sunshine. This can only happen when the workers are unorganized. The youth of Los Angeles does not seem to realize that they are the worst paid in the country; their wages are mostly climate and sunshine. But sunshine isn't very filling, and air isn't very sustaining.

The only way that the youth of L. A. can demand and get higher wages and better living conditions is to organize, and to realize that only organized can they get anything. Organize thru the unions and thru the Young Workers (Communist) League.

### YOUNG WORKER CORRESPONDENTS.

We make it a practice to publish all articles, stories and letters sent by our Young Worker Correspondents. If you have written us a story which was not published, please let us know so we can trace the error.

### SPECIAL SPORTS SESSION.

A special enlarged session of the National Sports Committee of the League will be held this Sunday in the National Office. Party and League comrades in various Sports Organizations will be invited. This session will discuss how to organize the Labor Sports Movement in Chicago.

## YOUNG STRIKERS OF DELAWARE LOCKED OUT! RELIEF FUND

Union Officials Held Union Men on Job; Young Workers Struck.—Show Need for Union Between Young and Adult Workers.

(By a Young Worker Correspondent)

Moundville and Okla.—(far, for they refused to work for him. In Moundville, where was manager a young boy, up to him and asked to go to him as sick and he smashed him in the jaw. The type of a manager like this in the glass works, an ad appeared in the local paper, and in every town around advertising for young men, and when the young men wanted to put an ad in the paper, they refused it, giving no reason. What kind of education for the what side the press takes they are fighting the bosses.

So there is no longer a but a lockout, and unions are working with scabs; they are locked out still solidly suffering. They can't find work here as the mines are working two or three days a week. Next Saturday we intend to have a meeting of all the young glass workers as possible, and we will make plans for a relief fund.

## YOUNG WORKERS! YOU MUST FIGHT FOR RELIEF TO PASSING STRIKERS!

TAKE this question up in your unions, clubs, other organizations. Relief is the crying need of the heroic Passaic textile strikers.

Food for families of little children. Fuel for work to keep warm. Shoes and warm clothing to cover them as they continue their fight for enough to eat. These are the needs of the Passaic strikers.

The relief organization is under the direction of International Workers' Aid and is composed of strikers who themselves handle the actual relief work.

Send money, clothing, shoes to the Relief Committee of Textile Strikers, 743 Main Ave., Passaic, N. J.

### POLICE DON'T STOP PASSING STRIKERS; RELIEF IS NEEDED

By ANTONIO ANNARONE, Young Textile Striker.

PASSAIC, N. J.—A strong picket line formed by 2000 strikers of the Botany Mills picketed the Forstman and Hoffman plants of Garfield, Passaic, and the hell hole of Clifton, on Feb. 9.

The strikers started their line at Parker Ave. and President St. and took the way of Monroe Street down River Road and up Outwater Lane. There we were stopped by the Garfield police, who, however, were not strong enough to hold back 2000 strikers.

After the police had stopped the strikers did not seem scared. On the contrary, made their way back to the line in an organized manner. A mass meeting was being held.

The textile workers have been on strike for more than two weeks now and the police's defiance is not stopping them. Hunger may stop them, therefore, the biggest thing right now is relief.

After the two hours were up, the pickets decided to go home. As we got to Outwater Lane and were about to cross the Garfield bridge, 40 Clifton police came

down on us from the other side and started to beat women and children and young men who were in front of the picket line. We were walking peacefully.

I could not see how the ton police could have the order to beat up the women. The police did not have to beat them, they could have stopped them if they wanted their so-called duty. But told why themselves.

The police told the strikers that the chief reason for the order to beat up the women and that the F. & H. plant was paying the police to do it.

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The textile workers have been on strike for more than two weeks now and the police's defiance is not stopping them. Hunger may stop them, therefore, the biggest thing right now is relief.

If we stick we will surely win our demands.

### Operators Break "Sacred" Agreement

By Young Coal Miner.

PINEY FORK, Ohio.—Every time the miners strike to better their working conditions or whatever they may do, the operators raise an endless cry how "sacred" the contract is that it should not be broken and other sub stuff to get away from the real point of the controversy. But when it is to their interest they forget all about the "sacredness" of the agreement.

When the Jacksonville Agreement was signed the operators immediately summoned the miners to Philadelphia. Lewis as president did not want the miners to strike. He said wait until the operators violate the agreement. That's what he did. When the operators violated the agreement the first time, it was two years ago. Lewis and his friends were full of hellfire and brimstone. Now the miners are over and yet he is doing the same thing. In this case the miners do not mean much. Lewis is in the middle of the strike in the check-off. Here where the check-off was won by the miners which cost the miners one life and misery for thousand. Lewis refused to let the miners go out on strike, to defend the miners. The agreement is rotten as it may be. It is not permissible to strike out. District officers had to favor the miners because the miners are the consistency, Mr. Jaw-

# UNITED NEGRO IMPROVEMENT HELP IN BOSTON BY A.N.L.C.

(By a Young Negro Worker.)

## UNIFIED IMPROVEMENT A.N.L.C. HELPS CONFERENCE

BOSTON, Mass.—Lovett Fort-Douglas, Negro labor organizer and head of the American Negro Labor Congress, appeared before an audience of white and Negro workers, more than 1,000 strong at the well known Butlers, 1005 Tremont St., Boston. At 7:00 p.m. there were almost seats left and many had to be asked to stand up, as the hall and balcony was soon packed with an eager crowd of Negro and white workers.

The meeting was opened by the chairman, Comrade Jackson, who in a short address pointed out the intentions of the Provisional A. N. L. C. committee under whose auspices this meeting was held, among other things he said: Since the civil war many things have taken place, but so far the Negro worker is not an equal, not freed. All the existing organizations, he continued, "have not succeeded in bringing together the Negro and white workers because they are not workers' movements. The A. N. L. C. has already proved that it sincerely does bring the white and Negro workers together." He pointed to the white workers in the audience: "This is proof," he exclaimed with a smile.

The first number on the program was a piano solo for which the audience expressed very much satisfaction. After this the chairman introduced one of the speakers, a white worker, who was given a good reception, as it is the first time in the history of Boston where the white and Negro workers have a joint meeting. The speaker in a common language expressed his appreciation of the fact that he may address the fellow workers of that race. It takes a progressive, if you please, radical worker to sincerely extend his brotherhood to all the rest of the workers, for our cause is common, our enemy is one, the same capitalist class, the same rich rulers at present, and whose secret it is to keep us workers divided in groups, creeds, and nationalities. "Let us join hands and shoulder to shoulder fight for our rights, under the banner of the A. N. L. C." he concluded his address. It took quite a while before the large audience quieted down. A violin and piano solo were then introduced, given by two young working girls which brought the crowd much satisfaction and enjoyment.

Comrade Keane was introduced by the chairman to give the welcome address. He pointed out with much enthusiasm the fact that he had the pleasure to introduce Comrade Whitteman to the Boston working crowd of both races. It is with thanks to the inspiration and influence of Comrade Whitteman's mission that gave energy and set the pace to the work in Boston, to further that movement which in reality brings about the united efforts of both black and white workers to stop discrimination, division and inequality. Then Comrade Whitteman was given the floor.

Before he could have the chance to speak it took some ten or fifteen minutes, as the audience was simply tearing down the building with their applause. "Comrades, fellow workers, men and women," he began, "I am very much moved by the reception which you have given me. Boston is supposed to be the cradle of liberty, and yet I understand that this is a town where the Negro population is not even given a representative in the legislature who would some time present the grievances of the people.

He emphasized and stressed the point of the different remedies and movements among the Negroes which have failed to emancipate the Negro worker due to the fact that they were catering and themselves upholding segregation for they were having many good positions which they would not sacrifice for the interest of the working people. The remedy is not separation, segregation and division. No, it is in just the opposite way, namely, unity, mingling and inter-racial enterprise among the workers of all races that will bring upon the emancipation also of the Negro for it is in the realization of their class adherence that they may succeed in defeating those who are deliberately separating, crushing, by means of law, prisons, schools, churches and newspapers the efforts of the working people to

Tasks of Individual Member in Factory

By H. ZAM.

THE reorganization of our League on the basis of concentration groups does not mark the ends of the work for the reorganization of the League—rather does it mark the real beginning of the reorganization and further organization of the entire League on the basis of shop nuclei. The concentration groups are not permanent forms, and they can only serve a useful purpose if they make possible their own speediest liquidation. Concentration groups must serve as stepping stones toward shop nuclei as a means for the activation of our members in the factories. This work can only be successful if it is bound up with intensive recruiting work from the shops and factories.

Our League is still very small. Our members are working in small industries. We have not yet sunk our roots into the broad masses of the young workers in the heavy industry in the large factories. Until we do that, we will not have the basis for the development of a mass Communist youth League in this country. The drawing in of new members from the large factories becomes our foremost task. Recruiting must be bound up with all the work of the League. Not a single comrade must pass without systematic parts and work for recruiting of new members. We must make use of every form of our activity for the extension of the base of the League. Because the work of the League is not merely of the officials at the top, or of special comrades selected for that purpose. The small units of the League the few members in each shop must be working together in large groups making recruiting a specially important function of the individual comrade working alone in a factory. We must therefore make very clear the

activities of a comrade in his factory, the methods by which he carries on his work, and how he can best utilize his activities for the strengthening of the League.

In this connection there are two extremes which must be avoided if work in the factories is to be carried on successfully. There are comrades who the first day they come into the shop, make it known to everybody, including the boss, that they are Communists, that they intend to carry on intensive Communist propaganda, capture the shop, etc. These comrades generally are not able to carry out their promises for the simple reason that they are generally fired the day after they arrive. While we can admire the energy of these comrades and their enthusiasm, we certainly cannot admire their methods of carrying on work, for they are continually isolated from the workers. On the other hand, there are comrades who are so careful, that they can work in a factory for years and no one will know that they are Communists. In their entire period of work in the shop, they will never take the initiative in a fight against the boss. Such comrades are absolutely useless to the movement. Our comrades must avoid both these extremes. They must learn to carry on Communist propaganda and organization in a factory in such a manner as to win over all the workers in that factory, and at the same time avoid unnecessary exposure to being fired. A good deal of the Communist youth movement will depend on the way in which our comrades carry on their work among the young workers in the factory.

First of all, it must be remembered that we must not isolate ourselves from the young workers in the factory, we must therefore make very clear the

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Oh! Yes! The bosses don't think, It ain't gonna rain no more!

## Students in U. of C. Denounce Militarism

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—The United States is constantly preparing herself for war. In Los Angeles, the high schools and colleges are training future officers thru the Reserve Officers Training Corps. Recently, the R. O. T. C. was established. In order to trick the students, who are composed mostly of working-class youth, into joining, extra credits, and similar concessions are given.

At the same time, all kinds of bills are being passed in congress for increasing the appropriations for the army and navy. Also, the youth in industry is being trained for soldiers by the Citizens' Military Training Camps. This latter institution has features which are designed to educate the young workers, but its real purpose is to train soldiers to fight in the wars for Morgan and Rockefeller, not for democracy.

What does all this mean? It means that a war is approaching, and the U. S. is making herself ready. There can be no doubt of an approaching war. The international situation testifies to this. The enmity between England and Turkey, the rivalry between America and England, together with the colonial unrest, are all leading to a coming war. In case of war, the young workers will be the first to be mobilized. We will be the first to be murdered in order to make safe the profits of the American capitalists, not to make world safe for democracy. The workers never profit by war.

What did they get out of the last

unit regardless of sex, color and nationality.

It was plain to see that the crowd which was composed of those toiling people who felt every statement made by Comrade Whitteman to be true, were eager to assist, promote this American Negro labor movement. More than 60 applications for membership were signed up. A collection amounting to \$24.95 was gotten and every one present left unwillingly, and with the deepest impression and readiness to assist this great movement.

war? All they got was unemployment, poverty, broken arms, crippled bodies, and very little thanks. Who then profits by war? The millionaires. That is why they spread a lot of bunk about protecting your country, etc.

However, there is an encouraging sign, in the University of California, Southern Branch, the students are awakening. A students' movement is on foot, denouncing compulsory military training, opposing the manufacturing of soldiers for the bosses. All over the country, similar movements are taking place, and many universities have been forced, thru the organized student protest, to abolish compulsory military training. It is up to the militant students of the University of California to follow these brilliant examples.

Young Workers and Students. Are you going to sacrifice yourselves to protect the gold of Morgan? Are you going to let yourselves be used as cannon fodder? You must refuse to fight in a war which holds nothing but misery and death for you. You must expose the real meaning of the R. O. T. C. and the C. M. T. C. Organize your protest. Follow the Young Workers (Communist) League, which is leading this fight against capitalist wars. Join us in our struggle for victory. Young workers, and students. All power lies in your united forces.

After betraying the miners Lewis says:

"It would be just as unfair to take from the worker the right to decide for himself the wage for which he is willing to labor as to take from the merchant the right to decide the price for his merchandise."

### Bakery Ad.

Wanted—A boy for bakery. Must come well-bred, be an early riser, born in the (year), a good mixer. He will get his dough every Saturday night.

—Railway Garment's Journal.

If the young workers eat their lunch in the shop at the bench, our comrades should not run out to the restaurant, and if the young workers all go to lunch room nearby, our comrades must be careful to go with them also. If the young workers play handball during the lunch hour, it would be entirely wrong for our comrades to assume a superior attitude and read books during that period. If possible they should also play handball; and if not possible, the least they can do is watch the game and take an interest in it. When the work is over, do not put on your street clothes and rush home. Go out with the crowd. Talk to the young workers on the way. Many of them may live in your neighborhood. Go home together with them. These may be small matters, but they are important, for they will determine whether you will have a means of approach to the young workers or not. Remember that even if your theories are correct and your proposals good, the young workers will not follow you. You will not have confidence in you if they do not feel that you are one of them. And this can only be done by being careful of these small things.

The activity among the young workers, the propaganda used, the subjects chosen, must depend upon the understanding of the young workers themselves. It would be ridiculous to begin discussing let us say the question of proletarian dictatorship with a young worker when he has not the slightest idea of what the proletarian dictatorship is. Not only the subject, but also the language must depend on the understanding of the young workers. Simple subjects, in which the young workers display some interest and which they are capable of understanding should be chosen for discussion.

## For a Mass Organ Thru Worker Correspondents

### OUT OF WORK?

You may be!  
You want to know  
what causes it—  
How to stop it!

### READ

### Unemployment

By Karl R. Browder 5 cents

## YOUNG WORKERS WEEK EAT... WITHOUT PAY

BY AUGUST VALENTINE

BRADLEY, Ohio—Amongst the most exploited youth in industry, very few could compare their exploitation to that of the young miners in Eastern Ohio. One example is right in the heart of the field where the Eastern Ohio Young Workers Conference was held. At Bradley mine the U. S. Coal company has forced the drivers to work half an hour more. They are required to take off the harness from the mules. In many mines the drivers who are practically all young workers spent more than an hour getting the mules to and from work, harnessing and unharnessing. The coal company pays them only for the actual work that they perform. The companies do not consider going to the barn for the mules, putting harness on them and bringing the mules back to work.

It is in a situation like the above that the Young Workers (Communist) League will prepare the young miners to take the lead and make the union a militant organization to carry on the struggle against the coal barons in this section of the country, where the union officials fail to act.

## PENNSYLVANIA MEMBER-SHIP MEETINGS.

Membership meetings will be held in the following places: where Comrade Papen the doer of the Y. W. L. will speak. Each and every member must attend these meetings.

Avella, Pa., March 1.

Monaca, Pa., Finnish Hall,

March 10, 7:30 p. m.

Woodlawn, Pa., March 14, 10

a. m.

Dulystown, Pa., Home Theater,

March 17, 7 p. m.

Carnegie, Pa., March 21,

10:30 p. m.

## NEWS OF THE INTERNATIONAL

By JACK KAPLAN, Young Worker Correspondent.

IN Germany, city of Baden, the capitalist court sent eight members of the Young Communist League of Germany to jail for from 3 to 9 months. This was from the period of the fight between the Young Communists of Germany and the Fascist youth, in Oct. 28, 1924.

In Italy, the Young Communists

of the Indonesian revolt

of the Indonesian youth.

In England, only members of the Young Communist League who spoke on trade unions at a union meeting were arrested and sent from the capitalist court to jail.

In Indonesia, the Dutch government arrested some members of the Indonesian revolt.

In Poland, the government sent 25 young workers to jail

because they belong to the Young Communist League of Poland.

"Held two overflow mass meetings in Passalo under auspices of the Young Workers League. Two thousand present. Spirit enthusiastic. MENTION OF LEAGUE ORGAN, YOUNG WORKER, BROUGHT OVATION LASTING SEVERAL MINUTES. RECEIVED WITH TREMENDOUS ENTHUSIASM. Young Workers League cheered."

Telegraphic report of Passalo textile strike meeting of young workers.

## You!

hundred shops who have used this paper in your fight against your bosses.

## Are You Loyal Enough To Your Paper To Help It Financially?

It needs your help both in getting subscribers and in finances!

Below are two blanks. Fill at least one of them out. Maybe both.

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**YOUNG WORKER**  
An organ of the Militant Young Workers of America

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**EDITORIALS**

**FURRIERS' STRIKE.** THE center point of this issue of the Young Worker is the Furriers' Struggle in New York City against the Associated Manufacturers. It is a significant issue, in the sense, that for the first time the officials of a strong trade union have written into its columns the necessity of enrolling the young workers in the struggles of the union.

Only a left wing union official could write in that fashion. Under the old bureaucratic administration, of the Furriers' Union of New York which was responsible for the pro-boss provisions in the so-called collective agreement, the union was not a symbol of class struggle for the young workers, but an instrument for their exclusion and discrimination. Under the left wing leadership the doors have been opened to the young workers. They need no longer be herded into sweat shops.

United efforts between the young and adult workers will remain a mere slogan if measures are not taken to realize it in actuality. Hence the question of the inclusion of the demands of the young workers in the general fighting program of the union is of paramount importance.

The young workers have taken their place in the forefront of the present strike. They must also look beyond the immediate issues involved. In the police interface can be seen the crying need for the establishment of a political party of the working class, separated from the capitalist influences—the Labor Party. The Labor Party will prove not only a political instrument for the adult workers but for the youth as well.

**DEVELOP NEW COMRADES**

The task of developing comrades from the basic industries, especially American young workers, for the active work in the league is of great importance.

In the League we don't divide intellectuals and proletarians. In the revolutionary organization of the proletariat such a division would be a dangerous mistake. This does not mean, however, that we should not pay special attention to develop proletarianism for active participation in the work of the movement.

From an historical aspect the intelligentsia played a big role in bringing Socialist ideas to the proletariat and in some countries as China, India, they will play that role even today. In such countries as England and the United States where the industrial and cultural development progressed much further, the role of the intelligentsia and intellectuals decreased to a great extent from the proletarian-revolutionary point of view.

We are opposed to the crystallization of a "noble proletarian" guild psychology and at the same time we are against over-estimation of the role of the intellectuals.

We emphasize that at the present time the task of the development of an active cadre of American young workers from the basic industries for leading work in the revolutionary class struggle of the proletarian youth, who would have a strong party conception on all questions, especially the trade union question, is of great importance.

**FOURTH BIRTHDAY**

**YOUNG WORKER**  
The Young Worker is four years old. In four short years it has developed from a semi-pure literary magazine to a fighting weapon in the class struggle. Its development up to a short time ago was along a steady upward road. Then because of the acute financial situation in the League, one temporary retreat after the other had to be made.

Let us not put ourselves on the back on this Fourth Birthday of the Young Worker. Let us rather guarantee another birthday for our fighting organ—which by that

**YOUNG WORKER**  
**The Second Congress of the Kuomintang in China**

(By Mail from Canton to the Workers' Weekly).

THE Second Annual Congress of the Kuo-Min-Tang Party has just closed, after 10 days of the most serious and historic-like discussions ever known in Chinese political life.

Over 250 delegates were present, representing 500,000 members of the Kuo-Min-Tang, including 87,000 abroad. It was reported that the strength of the party in Hong Kong had grown from 7,000 to 28,000 (10,000 of them workers) in less than a year. This notwithstanding constant persecution by the British authorities.

The Hong Kong delegates gave a graphic description of life under the British flag. "The Chinese population," he said, "has only two representatives in the government's Advisory Council, and those are nominated, not elected." (The population of Hong Kong is 666,000 Chinese, 16,000 non-Chinese.) "There is no freedom of the press or of association for Chinese. Any Chinese may be expelled from Hong Kong at a moment's notice."

**Army in Fine Mettle.**  
The first four days of the congress were taken up with the na-

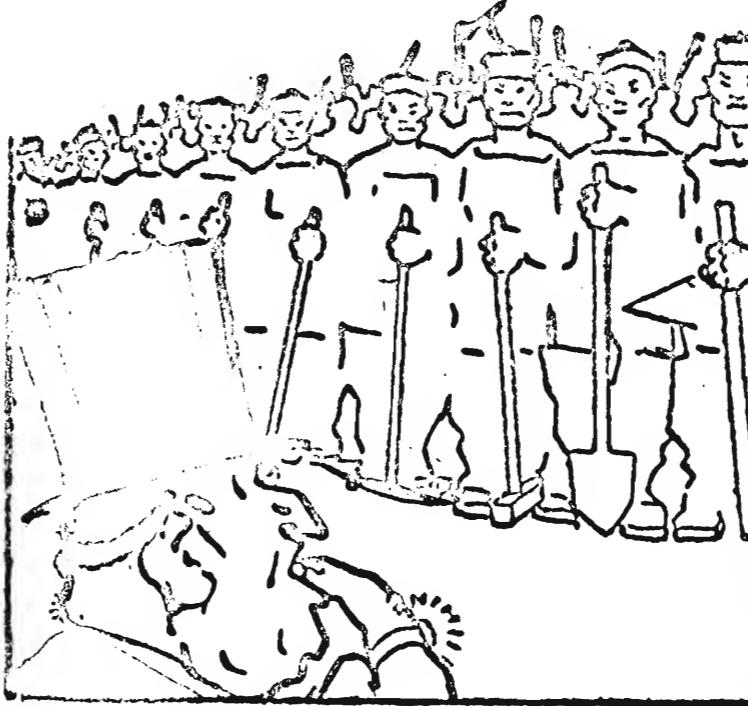
tional report of the executive committee, given by Wan-Chin-Wei, the head of the Canton government, and the report of the military situation by the commander-in-chief, Chiang-Kai-Shek.

Great enthusiasm was aroused by the announcement that the national troops were in excellent condition, and had cleared the Kwantung province (of which Canton is the capital) of the Whites.

On the fifth and sixth days of the congress reports were made on the peasant and labor movements. With regard to the former, it was stated that the peasants, always groaning under heavy taxes and constantly harassed by bandits and lawless gentry, were taking up the Kuo-Min-Tang call to organize peasant unions enthusiastically. A Peasant Conference summoned by the party last May had been a landmark.

On the labor question, it was stated that the number of organized workers in China had grown from 600,000 last summer to 1,000,000 today, 125,000 of them being in Canton.

"The spirit of craft pettiness and localism is disappearing," he said.



Sun-Yat-Sen's Widow.

A moving incident at this stage was the arrival of Sun-Yat-Sen's widow, met at the station by 20,000 people, including the whole congress, all the members of the government, and thousands of workers and students. Elected the next day to the Presidium of

the Congress, she called for party unity, "as necessary today as during the lifetime of Sun-Yat-Sen."

This was an allusion to the tactics of certain Right Wing groups, representing prominent merchant and manufacturing circles, who last November took fright at the continuing anti-imperialist

Messages of congratulation

movement, and utilized the lack of centralization of the party to form committees at Peking and Shanghai, which claimed to act on behalf of the party and called for reconciliation with foreign capital.

The Congress decided to dissolve these committees and to expel the most refractory members from the Party, giving a stern warning to the remainder. The post of chairman of the party was abolished, and supreme authority vested in the central executive committee, which, like the congress, must meet "in territory where the party holds the reins of power."

**Peking Next?**

This at present means Canton, but an allusion to Wan-Chin-Wei at the close to the possibility of the next Congress meeting at Nanjing or Peking, "after the victory of the revolution," produced tumultuous applause.

A special appeal for stricter party discipline and more effective agitation and propaganda work, particularly amongst the national armies outside Kwantung, and amongst women, was adopted on the motion of the Peking delegate.

Messages of congratulation

were sent to the nation and the Canton government, their successful fight against agents of foreign capital. With regard to the latter, following were laid down an immediate program of the Kuomintang members in the general

1. Emancipation from dependence on Hong Kong.
2. Protection for Chinese industries.

3. Lightening the taxation on the peasant population.
4. Issuing of an interest of \$10,000,000 for building a commercial harbor at Wei-hai-wei 10 miles from Canton.

The Congress ended a great ovation by the slogan: "When a member of the Secret Orders committee unloads a ton of crimson silk, it is covered with gold with the words: 'Free People of the World'—throw off the yoke of imperialism to the Second National Congress of the Kuomintang and the Third International."



**By Trot**

Improvement of the working equipment. This is entirely correct.

If we compare the technique of our productivity, with that of the most developed countries in the United States, we can see our backwardness. The way of our work is not the development of tools. Without it we cannot build socialism.

Together with the growth of production stands the question of the quality of the products. Our immediate task is to struggle against dirtiness and dirt.

All the world must go by the slogan: Down with the capitalist culture! (Long applause.) From Nasir Gazeta.

**Review of International Situation**

Trotsky's speech at the Sixth Moscow Textile Workers Conference, in which he reports on the international situation and the internal situation of the U.S.S.R.

**RIGHT** now, our country, and to a great extent, the entire world, is keenly interested in our conflict with the Chinese General Chang Two-Lia over the Chinese Eastern Railroad.

From the latest papers, however, we can see, to the satisfaction of all of us, that the threatened military action was prevented by diplomatic means.

If in this case there was not involved a Workers' and Peasants'

Government but a bourgeoisie, even of the mild kind, the inevitable result would be the military occupation of Manchuria.

We have taken in this case a strictly business course and tried to have the comrades who were arrested released by means of diplomacy. And here we again learned that *with general diplomatic notes have little effect*. It was only thanks to the greatest care shown by our representatives that we were able to secure the release of the arrested, complete restoration of our union rights, etc.

Comrade Trotsky then estimates the conditions prevailing in Europe. Concerning England and France, many are already stating that even the coming year will

bring serious political changes.

In England—the chief industry, coal—is in a very bad economic state. It is being subsidized with great sums of money by the government, to help keep the present wages of the miners. This agreement with the government is coming to a stop as it falls as rather a heavy burden on the English budget. A conflict is inevitable, which will undoubtedly shake up the entire British economic system.

In France the conditions of the economy are very bad. The parliament can find no way out of it. There is much which indicates that towards spring the French masses will find an open way out. In Germany a wave of bank

rupture sweeps thru a great number of commercial firms and banks. Unemployment is growing threateningly large.

From these facts can be seen the helpless state of the European capitalist countries. Spring, as can be judged, will bring restlessness in Europe. The stabilization was not of such duration, as was expected.

If we shall now compare the forces of the proletariat with those of the capitalists we will

see that the successful upholding of the revolution in the west is not in the objective factors of the world situation. Here history is working great. The proletariat is long ready for the struggle, but the parties are not yet ready for

leadership.

Our last Party Congress has rightly emphasized the necessity of bringing in a greater number of foreign Communist Parties to participate in the leadership of the Communist International.

They should take part in the collective guidance of the life of the world's proletariat.

Going over the problems of the Textile Workers Congress, Comrade Trotsky points out, that the congress is part of the world headquarters of the proletariat revolution.

Your union is talking of the necessity of transferring the productive ability from the individual efforts of the workers, to the

improvement of the working equipment. This is entirely correct.

If we compare the technique of our productivity, with that of the most developed countries in the United States, we can see our backwardness. The way of our work is not the development of tools. Without it we cannot build socialism.

Together with the growth of production stands the question of the quality of the products. Our immediate task is to struggle against dirtiness and dirt.

All the world must go by the slogan: Down with the capitalist culture! (Long applause.) From Nasir Gazeta.

**The New York Furriers' Strike**

(Continued from Page 1)

Saturday) under the pretense that it is slow, or for any other reason—or give no reason at all—and go out on the "market" and pluck another worker whom he would offer 10, 15 or 20 dollars a week, less than he had paid the former worker.

**Fallacy of Old Agreement.**

The union, under that "collective agreement" had no right to enter the shops to investigate conditions or check up the general status prevailing in the shops. The union had to apply to the office of the Ass'n for the privilege of entering a shop for investigation purposes, giving, of course, sufficient reasons for such a sudden request.

The manufacturer, on the other hand, had a free hand to go out in the open market—should be called the *open shop market*.

to choose any man or woman, nonunion worker if he desires, to replace the one just out.

During the busy period the manufacturers had the right to work the shop overtime, which right they exercised, but they were to pay time and half, which most of them very cleverly dodged. In a great number of instances it occurred that while in some shops they would work over-

time, hundreds of fur workers were going around idle. The union in face of that intolerable agreement was helpless and could not compel the manufacturers to take in some more help.

**Class Collaboration Policy.**

These are only a few of the bad features, which are characteristic of the "usefulness" of the old agreement.

The union, under that "collective agreement" had no right to enter the shops to investigate conditions or check up the general status prevailing in the shops.

The new administration sought to do away with those evils and therefore introduced such demands in the new agreement which would illuminate those evils.

The new agreement which was submitted to the Association, contained among other things the demands of *equal division of work all year round* and no discharges and the complete abolition of overtime.

Another important demand was that a forty hour week spread over five days of labor.

While the former demand tended to eliminate overtime and unemployment to the very minimum, the latter demand aimed to preserve the strength and health of the furrier.

Only repudiate the just demands of the fur workers. They knew very well that the furriers are perfectly justified in insisting on these demands. Moreover, the employers know that the 40 hour week and the principle of equal division of work, are established in other sections of the needle industry for years, and those manufacturers did not get poorer, on the contrary, they get richer and grow bigger.

**Cry of Communism.**

The fur manufacturers then came out with the cry of "Communism," meaning that the new leadership of the fur workers' union, which they allege to be composed of Communists, has presented radical demands which have Communistic tendencies; that such demands are imposed by the manufacturers.

The union membership "appreciated" the stand taken by the manufacturers and at two great mass meetings, in Cooper Union and in Webster Hall, held Jan. 23rd, last, a resolution was unanimously adopted to empower the Joint Board of the Furriers' Union to declare a strike in the event the manufacturers do not change their attitude.

The manufacturers of course did not change their attitude, but that they were unable to success-

fully repudiate the just demands of the fur workers. They knew very well that the furriers are perfectly justified in insisting on these demands. Moreover, the employers know that the 40 hour week and the principle of equal division of work, are established in other sections of the needle industry for years, and those manufacturers did not get poorer, on the contrary, they get richer and grow bigger.

**Declare Lockout.**

The manufacturers got angry and declared a lockout in the associated shops, on Feb. 11, 1924. Their declaration of the lockout contained a statement to the effect that they will not deal with the present leadership of the union, which is a Communist leadership and while they are not imposing the principle of communism, however, when they will decide to reopen their factories, operations will be resumed on the basis of the open shop principle.

To translate this into simple terms, would mean, that the manufacturers are out to destroy and smash the union. The fur work-

ers were well aware of the universal of the manufacturers, every step made by them was immediately disclosed to the members of the union, by its leaders.

The great membership has in its new revolutionary, conscious leaders. These are true and loyal to the struggle and always ready to sacrifice themselves for the revolutionary inspirations of the struggle everywhere. Such a attitude of the leadership is possible to unify and strengthen great New York members, about 12,000 strong, into a trained, class conscious, fighting army.

**Youth Rallied to Strike.**  
The youth, which constitutes a great part of the membership, called to the strike call issued by the union on Feb. 11th, 1924, youth representing the most energetic, class conscious and devoted element in the present struggle in which the workers of New York are engaged.

The youth in the fur workers' strike is in the vanguard, it will lead the struggle to a successful end.

If you want to see the Communist movement grow, go to

of the Young Workers (Communist) League, a resolution was unanimously adopted calling upon the league to carry on its work of aiding to carry on the decisions of the conference and spread the influence of the conference throughout the district.

**Workers' Sports**

**Conference to Discuss International Sports Collaboration This Month**

MOSCOW.—The Presidium of the Red Sports International has proposed to the Lucerne International holding a conference in March of this year at which all questions of international sport collaboration can be discussed.